ARCH. CROCKER. New York, June 24.

LIST OF ACTS Passed at the first session of the eleventh Congress.

An act respecting the ships or vessels owned by citizens or subjects of foreingn nations, with which commercial intercourse is permitted.

An act making further appropriations to complete the fartifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbors of the United States, and to creet such fortificatious as may be necessary for the protection of the northern and western frontiers of the -United States.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians," and to establish a land office in the Mississippi ter-

An act authorizing the appointment of an agent for the Land-Office at Kaskaskia, and allowing compensation to the commissioners and clark.

An act to continue in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to a certain act of the state of South-Carolina, passed the 21st of December, 1804.

An act authorizing the discharge of John Heard from his imprisonment. An act to fix the time for the next meet

ing of Congress. An act concerning the naval establishment.

An act to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for

other purposes." An act making appropriations for defray-ing the expence of stationary, printing and all other contingent expences of the Sehate and House of Representatives, during the present session of Congress.

An act freeing from postage all letters

from Thomas Jefferson.

An act for the remission of certain penalties and forfeitures, and for other purpo-An act supplementary to the act, entitled

"An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt." An act to suspend for a limited time the

recruiting service. An act making an appropriation to finish and furnish the Senate chamber, and for o-

ther purposes.

An act authorizing the accounting officers of the treasury department to give credit to certain collectors of the customs for allow ances paid by them to the owners and crews

of fishing vessels.

An act authorizing the discharge of Joseph Wilkinson, jun. from his imprisonment.

## THE ENQUIRER.

RICHMOND, JULY 7, 1809. FOR THE ENQUIRER.

A REPLY

TO MR. B. OF ORANGE, THE ZOOLOGIST.

July 3, 1809. Quintilian mentions a great decline of eloquence in Rome, after the times of the great master of that art, Cicero. To judge of our progress in literature, from the performance of Mr. B. we would find too a most deple rable falling off, since the publication of the Notes on Virginia, the letters of Curtius, and those of the British Spy. But Cicero a most deplocould not write verses, Dryden was no ora-tor, though they were both master workmen in their way. So Mr. B. may be (God knows though) less of a zoologist than any thing else. Philosophical publications have gene rally the good fortune, to rouse none of the sesentment of criticism against the style of their composition, but as the publication now before us has no claims to the title of a philosophical analysis of the subject on which the author pretends to treat, nor beauty of diction sufficient to recommend itself to the Literati, it neither deserves the serious refutation of the naturalist, nor the clemency of the

It generally fares with abortions, that their heads are too large for their bodies, so this gentleman has swelled out his exordium to an inordinate size, with tropes, figures, and "words of learned length and thundering sound." In his progress, however, let me say he does not hesitate to make the human mind succumb to its weakness," while he hopes to pass the deep with lighter wings than Dædalus wielded, yea with wings of words, and bad words too. Before he took his flight from which t'was plain to see he would never return, it would have been well to have explained what he meant by "this ed nature;" for Dr. Hunter does not think it one, at all auspicious to the human race, For not having done this, however, he makes some amends in his next paragraph by giving us a higher authority than his ipse dixit, in the following words: " In refutation to this opinion (the identity of the elephant and common we have only to remark, that " mains are found, is too unfriendly to sus tain a life only cherished and invigorated by a tropical sun." Here the gentleman is plain enough, because he uses meanly I believe, the lauguage of Mr. Jeffer son-of our author's opinion concerning the necessary preservation of each particular race of animals for the preservation of the whole, I shall say nothing, except that I was sorry to see him obliged to explain his figurative language, by an N. B.—After this he limps through more than a paregraph until his gait becomes so vaciliating, that he needs must "succumb," and declares, that he n ea of the mammooth not being entirely a resident of the water, is too universally adi, itled to require any notice. This sort of

neither case the most conclusive logic. He might, for aught we know, have been to-vided with lungs calculated for respiration under water, although his skeleton is unlike that of any inhabitant of that element now known. But our naturalist, great in conjec-ture, great in verbosity, and great in presumption, says, that he would have no neces sity for resorting to water at all, since he would surely find food enough upon land. Nor could he have lived upon shell fish, for it so, we would have found the shells, as if he supposed the mammoth used oyster knives And here too our author has given us a word, never I believe, known by any writer but himself, and which, if it means any thing— means what he certainly did not intend it should do, it is "destructible" for destructive, I presume.

In the following paragraph Mr. B. has done (what it was plain to foresee he would do), he has fallen into a lake, from whence he may extricate himself as he can, and where I believe he will find his Epca Pteroenia of little avail. However, after making another "inagile" word, and using a technical phrase "compassed his extermination," he brings us on to some absurdities which shall be examined in due time. Here let me ob-serve, I perceive I shall be in dangerous -surely from this word "compassed," Mr. B. is a barrister, if so, woe betide me Euryclia knew Ulysses after 20 years ab sence by a scar on his knee, so also we may know some men by their peculiar Phraseolo gy-Ulysses, the Poet tells us, received his wound on Parnassus, by the tusk of a wild boar; our hero, I am sure, never visited this haunt of the muses, so I leave his scars to be accounted for by conjecturers, as he is one himself. I return from this digression to ask our writer how the mammoth could bite the grass, when he could not pick up a shell-fish—oysters adhere to rocks, and if he was an aquatic animal, he could bring his mouth to bear upon them with ease, but how he could nibble grass with tusks nine or ten feet in length, present the same of the field of the same of the feet in length. in length, protruding in front, is to me inconceivable, not to mention his proboscis, which would incommode him at least as much as a Turk is incommoded in eating, by his musta-chios. And now, last of all, I come to the grand question, the mode by which he was exterminated, on which point the gentleman believes he is original, and much reason has he so to hope, for if he is on this, it is the on-

The gentleman is of opinion that they have been extirpated by the "poor Indi-ans;" poor tellows! They kill Mammoths and we kill them-according to this reasoning, we must be the most powerful party concerned—yet the Lord protect me from Mammoths. If the gentleman is correct in his opinion, it is a curious and astonishing -The largest animal the Indians are said to overcome on our continent, is the Buffaloe; which in point of strength, size and accessibility to any vital part-can scarcely be supposed to bear a nearer proportion to the Mammoth than a Domestic cat does to an Indian Tyger. The grisly bear which our accurate observer, and enterprising adventurer Capt. Lewis saw, weighed about 800lbs. is incapable of climbing a tree to take an enemy, and is destitute of the sheathed and formidable talons of the cat kind-Yet the Indian no more dares to encounter him than he does to swim across the Pacific Ocean. -Our learned author would probably have de duced as an inference from these facts, that our continent was once the abode of no Pigmy race of men; but of Giants. Peradventure the Mammoths might have been their beasts of Burthen, and that the reason of their bones abounding in salt licks is that their masters rode them to death in search of that valuable mineral-we are getting too high though in the regions of conjecture, let us descend a little to facts.

The Elephant has time immemorial since and God knows how long before the days of Pyrrhus & Hannibal, been eagerly sought after at one time, for warlike purposes, at another for ivory, for sport and for domestication-Vet the banks of the Indus of whose Elephants Horace sung almost 2000 years ago, and the Greek Pocts long before him, have not yet lost those animals of which they have so long boasted-Perhaps though the Indians of Asia are inferior to the Indians of America, this is one of the cases which the gentleman may discuss himself. Be it rememtoo that the Elephant is inferior in size to the Mammoth. The Hippotamus, the gentleman thinks, is protected by his mother water, as we are cherished by our mother

There is no need I presume to examine this production any fartner than to observe one of the worst of his many bad sentences. which still remains. After ceasing to wonder that the Megalonyx and Megatherium are no longer known, he says, "They have "perished, and many of the animals now in " existence may be found but in the pages of the naturalist." Now if the Megalonyx and Megatherium could "perish," why could not the Manmoth also perish? Or does he mean that they perished by the hands of their enemies the Indians, if so he should have put an N. B. as he did to tell us of his figure. This sentence, which is a curiosity in its way, contradicts itself in the latter part, for "many animals (says Mr. B.) now "in existence are are to be found but in the "pages of the naturalist." They must originally have been found somewhere besides n the pages of the naturalist, or how did the naturalist put them in his pages? And if they were once found elsewhere, why can they not be found now? For we are assured they still exist, and if naturalists could find them, I can see no reason why other people should not do the same. Or does our writer mean to be original again, and contend that there are certain book worms which are such epicures as to feed only on the pages of the naturalist, and hence are found no where theers, else !- Now Mr. Naturalist, or if you like ! better Mr. B. of Orange, let me advise par not to venture out into the fields of conjecure any more-Lest after falling like least in the sea, you may the next time fall Ike Palinurus and never be heard of mere mtil we

find you wandering in the rive Styr.
With great esteem.
And high consideration for your P ficiency indatural science Your post obedient, Ans very humble servant, WICKED WIZARD.

THE ANNIVERSARY The 4th of July was celebrated in this city with its usual SPIRIT. The morn of this glorious Anniversary was usbered in by a gun martial music, by Captain Turner's Rifle band; at sun-rise, a federal Salute of 17. About 10 o'clock, the line of military was formed on the Capitol Square; and reviewed in handsome style, by the Lieut. Governor, Col. on land Smith. We had not the pleasure of the Gocussion is mere expusable at the bar than venor's company, who had been called to

in the philosopher's closet, although it is in Williamsburg, to attend, as one of the visitors, neither case the most conclusive logic. He the concerns of William and Mary College. After the review, the Companies dispersed to different places, to celebrate the

lay in their own manner. A small and social company of Citizens, assembled at the Washington Tavern. Dr. Foushee was chosen President, and Colonel Smith Vice-President. Before setting down to dinner, the Beclaration of Independence was read .- After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk, its Independence. 9 cheers.
in Virginia wine, prepared and presented to the company by Mr. Humphrey Hill of States; may they flourish with the nation. Caroline:

1. The day we celebrate: may it soon be celebrated by all nations as the birth-day of freedom.

2. The United States of America-Not to be conquered by force; may they never be

entrapped by fraud.
3. The Propre.—The only legitimate so vereigns; may their reign be universal.

4. The Congress of the United States:

May it never be stained with the infamous corruptions of a House of Lords or Com-

mons.
5. The President of the United States more truly great than Kings; being exalted by the people.

6. Thomas Jefferson; the venerable Statesman and Philosopher—Long may be live to participate in the blessings which his labors have secured to his Country.

7. The Patriots who fell in our glorious Revolution .- Immortal be their memories and perpetuated their virtues.

The memory of George Washington;
 the best of Heroes; whose valor was devoted to the good of mankind.
 The Union of the States—The best se-

curity for our national rights. 10. The law of Nations; uncontaminated by Orders in Council or Imperial Decrees. 11. WAR; a necessary evil, when nations

are insulted and oppressed by tyrants.

12. PEACE; to be preserved only by being always prepared for war. 13. True independence—of foreign manufactures as well as of foreign dominion.

14. The State of Virginia; whose Sons are always ready to vindicate her rights.

15. The Militia of Virginia:—May every Citizen be convinced of the necessity of being a Soldier, and every Soldier of the necessity of being a Citizen:

16. EDUCATION; the only solid and per freedom can be erected.

17. The American Fair.

VOLUNTEERS. By the President. Agriculture—the source of our Prosperity and the basis of

our Independence. By the Vice President. Manufactureswithout which agriculture will never make us independent. By Mr. Mumford. The memory of Geo:

Wythe, the Virginian Aristides.

By Mr. Hening—The memory of Edmund Pendleton; the last moment of whose life was devoted to the service of his Coun-

By Dr. Wardlaw. May our descendants celebrate this day, as we do, thro' all generations.

By Mr. T. Nelson. The memory of John Page—the Patriot of '76.

By Mr. Hill (of Caroline)—"The American Farmer"—On motion, added—"And may he always produce such wine, as we are now quaffing, to celebrate the Anniversary of our Independence." By Mr Hill (of Henrico) .- Good crops

and high Prices. By Major Price. The Freedom of the Seas—May those who attempt to fetter it, be buried in the Ocean.

By Mr. P. N. Nicholas -- May events demonstrate, that the late overtures made by Great Britain were dictated by a real intention to adjust her differences with the U. States, on terms compatible with their hon-

or and their rights.

By Mr. L. C. Pleasants. The inhabitants of Richmond; so long as this day's spirit prevails.

By Mr. William Robertson, Senr. The

constitution of the U. States-may it stand firm to the end of time, against the attacks in zeal almost without comparison, and in of civil discord and the intrigues of foreign the love of the Rifle Corps, he is perhaps

By Thomas Ritchie: Thomas Jefferson and James Madison—the same in principle the same in measures-the same in the confidence of their country.

By Mr. Richard E. Parker. The Re-

public-everlasting as the Hills around usfirm as the adamantine Pillars of Heaven.

By Mr. John Robertson. The fourth of July, 1776.-The American nation can never be enslaved, so long as they cherish the remembrance of this day.

COMMUNICATION.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

After performing the Honors of the day the Richmond troop of Cavalry escorted tapt. Heth's troop to the Hay-Market-Garden, and after partaking of an elegant dinner prepared for the occasion, the following toasts

1. The day we celebrate; may the blessings it has imparted be gratefully cherished by a free people. 2. The President of the United States

inflexibly firm in the paths of virtue, just and wise in his administration. 3 cheers. 3. The memory of George Washington; his sword gave freedom to America—his name shall live in the hearts of a grateful people. Scheers.

4. The constitution of the United States may that sacred palladium of our rights be approached with becoming reverence, and thise who may attempt its subversion, be exposed to the penalties it has provided. 6

5. The Judiciary of the United Statesmay we see in its independence, the security

of the nation. The heroes of '76 whose blood purchased freedom, their fame shall never die. 6

7. The Militia of the U. States ; the firm support of our government.

The honor and independence of our Country; as these have placed us first in arms, let us secure those blessings or grasp

them in death. 6 cheers. 9. Our ministers abroad; may they sup-port with becoming dignity, the station they

10. The Congress of the United States may visdom, virtue and patriotism guide its delibeation to promote the happiness of the nation

11. he American Seamen; may their Countr obtain for them, the same freedom on the cean, that their fellow citizens enjoy

12. Indissoluble Union of the States under ie Federal head. 3 cheers,

15. The Press when directed by truth, a liblessing—when promoting slander and false

hood, a curse. 3 cheers.

14. The memory of Benjamin Franklin; may his virtues and patriotism, be examples of instruction to the rising generation. cheers.

15. The memory of John Hancock ; the first President of the first Congress—the power and pomp of Great Britain could not diverthim from aiding to secure to America

17. The American Fair; though last, first in love, their smiles will reward the brave. 6 cheers:

WOLUNTEERS.

By Cafir. Heth. John Randolph; while he adheres to the interest of the people, may the people and his God adhere to him.

By the Chief Justice. The defenders of national liberty and independence throughout the world; in whatever clime they fight, may Heaven favor their arms. By Col. Gamble. The memory of Gen.

Green. 6 cheers. By Gen. Breckenridge. Extinction of

party spirit.

By Col. Mayo. The American people, one and indivisible: 3 cheers.

By Maj. Ambler. Success to the patriots

of Spain. 3 cheers.

By Gen. Preston. Harmony and wisdom in all the councils of America. Scheers.

By Capt. Walker of Norfolk. The volunteer companies of Richmond; may they be respected as citizens and acquire glory as soldiers.

COMMUNICATION.

The 4th of July was tishered in by Capt. Geo: Turner's Band, playing Hail Columbia, and several other patriotic and appropriate tunes.

After the parade of the day, the Rifle Volunteers and several Officers and Citizens of the 19th Regiment repaired to Mansfield, where a handsome dinner was prepared.— It being agreed that there should be no set toasts, the following volunteers were drunk, interspersed with songs-and musick by the Band:

1. The 4th of July, '76-Its return ought 16. EDUCATION; the only solid and permanent foundation on which the temple of tain Turner.

2. The Republic of America; the standard of Liberty, the assylum of Happiness. By Capt. H. Tompkins.

3. James Madison, President of the U. S.
By Capt. J. Heath.

4. The Constitution of the U. States, as it is. By Lieut. Taylor.
5. The memory of Capt. Wm. Richardson.

By Ensign Frost. 6. The Soldiers of Virginia; may they always on this day, bow down to the Tombs of their Fathers, and swear never to forget what they have left them.

By Wm. F. Braxton.

7. The Fair ; no greater reward than their smiles-no severer punishment than their frowns. By J. A: Marshall.

8. The Independence of our Country; so gallantly atchieved by our ancestors, may it never be surrendered by their descendants. By Wm. H. Henning.

9. Thomas Jefferson; he has retired to private life-James Madison has risen in his place: So sinks the day star in the Ocean bed,

" But flames in the forehead of the morning

By Reuben Turner 10. The United States ; prosperous, free and Independent—" That which God hath joined together let no man (presume to) put sunder. By Thomas Burling.

11. The Vine which shot forth in '76; may

its fruit never depreciate.

By R: Stewart.

12. The sentiment of Patriotism is due to the day, but it is the melody of music which impresses it on the Heart—Our thanks are due to the Band of the Rifle Corps.

By Capt. Turner:

After the Captain retired.

13. Capt. Turner; in skill he is eminent, without example.

The day was concluded by parading in the street about nine o'clock at night, with lighted flambeaus, and marching to the Capitol Square: the Band playing Hail Columbia, and many Citizens joining in chorus. After arriving on the Square, a grand circle was formed; the flambeaus piled in the center, and the bearers thereof joining hands, concluded the merriment of this festive day, with a war dance in the Indian stile.

The greatest harmony prevailed through out the day.

COMMUNICATION.

Animated by the genuine Spirit of '76 arge portion of respectable citizens of Goochand assembled at the Court House on the 4th of July, when Mr. James Pleasants read the Declar ation of Independence, and Mr. James W. Bates having been previously appointed by the com-mittee of arrangement, delivered an elegant & appropriate of ation commemorative of those events

propriate of ation commemorative of those events which gave birth to American Liberty.

An elegant barbacue was prepared by Mr. B. Anderson of which, after the company had partaken; a committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of Col. John Curd, Dr. James Carter. Capt. Wm Bolling, Messrs. James Pleasants, J. B. Ferguson, Mayo C. Watkins and Dr. Isaac Curd produced the following toasts. Dr. James Carter having been appointed president & I. B. Carter having been appointed president & I. B. Carter having been appointed president & J. B. Ferguson, esq. vice president.

1. July 4th, 1776-The day which has sliaken

the thrones of Tyranny and established the Lib erty of America; may its annual return be bailed by every republican with joy and gladness.

2 The Heroes of the Revolution—May the

recollection of their atchievements animate every friend of Liberty, whilst it proves fatal to the re pose of tyrants. 3. George Washington-The principal agen

in effecting the liberty of his country—May we be grateful for his services and revere him for his pariotism and his virtues.

4. James Madison—The illustrions successor of immortal Jefferson; the purity of his heart will be tested by an unexceptionable administration, and the plaudits of future ages will do justice to his more

5. Thomas Jefferson-As long as talents, vir-tue, and patriotism have a claim on the affections

fie will stand highest in the hearts of his coun 6. Benj. Franklin-The man on whose mem ory every American delights to dwell-Ma we do homage to his greatness by emulating h virtues.

7. The Congress of the United States-M the acts of the general government never derive their tone from the clamers of faction. 8. The present administration-pursuing th

policy of the last, may its acts remove the unteach them that the eye of the general govern-ment looks only to the general good.

9. The Militia of the United States—the will whenever occasion requires, devote their lives to the cause of their country, and repeat to the hirelings of tyranny a lesson which they have

already taught them.

10. Perdition to the plans of those who meditate a dissolution of the Union.

11. John Randolph, an apostate from republican principles; he has forgotten his constituents, may his constituents (but not his God) forget him!

12. Embargoes—may they always prove to Republican governments an effectual substitute for expensive navies. 13. Great Britain-we are her rivals in great-

ness, may we never contend with her for pre-

14. The late accommodation of differences—between England and the II. States, if punctually complied with by the former, may the latter rever violate her plighted promises.

15. The late orders in council—if intended to operate on American Commerce, may they be met by an Embargo, and that Embargo be en-

met by an Embargo, and beforced at every hazzard.

16. Domestic manufactures—they are prolindependence and happiness, let not
findependence and happiness nation. ductive of independence and happiness, let not the specious propositions of a faithless nation, hush for a moment the sound of the spinning

wheel.

17. Nature's proudest boast, the fair, may
17. Nature's proudest boast, the fair, may they prefer the simple arire wrought by their own hands, to all the finery which foreign workshops afford.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

WITH THE FIRST VIOLET

OF SPRING. See Tyrant winter scuds away.

And with his flight the Forests ring;
In atorms he yields his icy Sway,
In atorms he yields the world to Spring.

And spring at length resurses her reign.

Adorned with smiles and dewy tears;

She comes !—and o'er the landscaped plain
In new-born graces re-appears. At her soft touch, and her command, The biting North, his rage forsakes; Again she waves her magic wand, And lo, behold! creation wakes.

And now I greet my " idol flow'r," The Violet, whose modest head, Seeks not the gay, and lofty bow'r, But blooms upon its lowly bed.

And the it scarcely can be found, Amidst its leaves' encircling shade; Yet all unseen, it breathes around, Sweet odours that perfume the glade.

Just so, my F——, slieds delight,
Dispensing virtue's rich perfume;
And while she shuns the gazer's sight,
We own the Violet's modest bloom. Then be to her my Friendship paid, And let the Muse her plaudits sing; She blooms the flow'ret of the shade,

And her own prototype is spring.

MALVINA. PROPOSALS for publishing by subscription,
A NEW THEORY OF THE EARTH'S DIURNAL ROTATION, demonstrated upon
Mathematical principles from the Properties of
the Cycloid and the Epi-Cycloid.—By JOHN
WOOD, Author of Elements of Perspective, Printed in London in 1799. The above Treatise will be divided into three

parts.

PART 1st. An explanation of the properties of the Cycloid and Epi-Cycloid, with a table shewing the comparative velocities of the opposite points of a wheel having a rotatory and a progressive motion along a plane, calculated for every degree of the Quadrant.

PART 2. An application of the same principles to the diurnal rotation of the earth. The Curve which the points of the earth describe, demonstrated to be that produced by a circle revolving along the circumference of an Ellipse; which may therefore be termed an Ellipsical which may therefore be termed an Elliptical Epi-Cycloid of the clongated species. A table shewing the comparative velocities of opposite points in the earth, during her diurnal rotation; as also the force of Gravity & the centrifugal force of opposite corresponding points in the earth, cal-culated for a particular hour of every day in the

PART 3. A general view of the various consequences resulting from this Theory, exemplified by the Phenomena of the Tides, Winds, Pains, Meteors, &c.

Meteors, sec.

This work will be comprised in 100 Octavo
Pages, and will contain Plates of the necessary
Mathematical Diagrams, price one Dollar in N. B. As the work will be put to press so soon

as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained o cover the expense of intended to be thrown off will be extremely lim-

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Enquirer where the work will be printed.

NOTICE.—The subscriber having rented the Amherst Sulphur Springs for the present year, takes this method to inform the public that there have been considerable improvements made there since the last season for the reception of company, and flatters himself, that he will have it in his power to accommodate those persons who may think proper to visit the Springs in a better manner than they have been heretofore at that place.

CHARLES L BARRET.

RICHMOND CITY, VIRGINIA, July 7th 1809.

CAPT JOHN RUST—SIR—Your not being an inhabitant of the state of Virginia, I take this method of giving you notice that between the dates of the 21st day of August next and Thursday the 31st day of said month, I shall proceed to take the deposition of Col. Alexander Parker, at the Coffee house in the city of New Orleans in the territory of Orleans, to be read as evidence in an injunction pending in the read as evidence in an injunction pending in the Williamsburg Chancery district court, wherein I am plaintiff and you are defendant. In order to prevent disappointment, I have taken the time as above specified. You will also take notice that I shall proceed to take the deposition of Mr. George Moore between the 28th and 31st of the said month of August, at the court house of the county of Middlesex, in the state of Virginia. ginia, to be read in evidence in the aforesaid Yours respectfully,

PETER RUST. Richmond County, July 7.

WILL be sold on the first day of August next, at William M. Douglas's Tavern in the Town of New Castle, TEN NECROES to wit: Reuben a mulatto man, Miller Jack, Carpenter-Davy, Tom, Spencer, Sukey, Patty and child, Lavinia and Susan, eight head of horses, and all the cattle, sheep and hogs and the plantation u-tensils, conveyed by deed of trust from John M. Syme to me, to secure the payment of debts due from the said Syme to Parke Street; which leed bears date in December last, and is of reord in the county court of Hanover; Or so much of said property will be sold as will be sufficient to answer the purposes of said trust.

SAMUEL GRANTLAND.

Hanover; July 7.

Lawids 1

OTICE—A young man of respectability will undertake the collection of accounts a the City, as he has engaged in business in town, which only keeps him employed about hree hours in the day. Whoever throws any business in his hands may calculate on as speedy collections as possible, as he will spare no paint or trouble to get the money. Enquire at this office.